A WABASH OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

First Vice President Hayes Shows This Reduction is Only the Entrance of the Small End of the Wedge.

Sr. Louis, March 11.-There is nothing new in the railroad strike here this morning. A committee from Secalia have called on the men in the Missouri Pacific shops, but, it is understood, got little, if any, satisfaction. It is stated that the men in the Missouri Pacific shops here have decided not to go out. The militia companies, which left here yesterday, are still resting between Jefferson City and Sedalia. Negotiations for a compromise between the road and the men are now going on.

Captain R. S. Hayes, senior Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in an interview on the strike, said: "The main question in this strike is one of personal liberty, or whether a handful of men, who are not satisfied with their positions as employes, shall be allowed to prevent other men, who have no expressed cause of dissatisfaction, from continuing at work. Out of 25,000 employes of the Southwestern and Wabash systems, not 1,000 are directly affected by the reduction of wages which is alleged to be the reason for this strike, and I am movally certain that of this 1,000 at least 500 would go to work to-morrow if they were not restrained by their bulldozing co-employes. The reduction made is in regard to men employed in machine shops and round houses and some of the coal shute men. The train service hands have not been reduced. The reductions have been principally in Texas, where they may be said, in a general way, to range from 6 to 10 per cent, but still leaving wages at which other men following like means of livelihood have heretofore got along very comfortably. In Ar-kansas, Louisiana and Kansas the reductions are not so great, but the Texas lines were not more than paying expenses and fixed charges, as a rule, and some of them were not doing that in these depressed times. It was simply a question of whether a given sum of money allotted for expenditures to | cob Peters, of Louisville, for \$6,200 cash. repair rolling stock and keep up round Mr. Mcore will prepare the grounds for a houses should be so distributed as to give driving rock which he will make one of the employment to a large or a small number of men; and it was decided to keep as many finest in the State. He has the nerve and the dark winter days hours were limited by reason of shortness of daylight, and shop-men worked but five days | applied for letters patent on an improved in the week of nine hours each, or a week of forty-five hours. This time rule prevailed in | invention is one of the pest of the kind ever all shops in Kansas and Missouri, but on the | gotten up, and doubtless will yield the gen-16th of last month the schedule time was tlemen a handsome royalty.
raised to six days of ten hours, giving fifteen The roof on the blacksmith and wagen hours more earning time each week, or from four to six days extra pay each month. Some ten days ago both Mr. Hoxie and myself were in Texas visiting different places where these troubles have since occurred, and the men, if they had complaints had full opportunity to present them, but no prefer the "soil and liberties enjoyed here complaints were made. We heard of no than the lands and sumptuary laws out

As to train service men, some three years ago Mr. Talmage arranged a scheale of prices for engineers and firemen, and agreed with the men that no reduction should be made except on sixty days' notice. This agreement has been lived up to, and it is understood and believed that our train service men are anxious and willing to work if they can only be permitted to do so."

Ceptain Hayes further said that the paymaster stood ready to pay off the hands who, by reason of failing to return to work after proper notice, had voluntarily dropped their position on the company's rolls. The fact that some of the strikers have refused to accept their pay checks did not place them on any better footing. Discharged men refusing their wages did not, by that refusal, constitute themselves employes, but simply as-sumed the relation of creditors. He said so far as repairs to rolling stock were concerned, the railroad had now in good shape three times the amount of rolling stock that was necessary to do the present volume of business. Repairs could be done by contract if necessary, and the public need not suffer, if the laws were properly enforced suffer, if the laws were properly enforced and the railroad company enabled to run its trains, as it had a right to do.

A Concerted Scheme for a General Reduc-

tion of Wages. CERCAGO, March 11 .- It is rumored here that ithe action of the Wabash Road which brought about the present strike was taken after consultation with the management of other roads, and that it is purely a tentative affait to test the feeling of the railroad employes of the country on the subject of a reduction of wages. The Wabash, from its location and from the fact that its property is under the protection of the United States Government, being in the hands of a receiver, is peculiarly well fitted to try the experiment. Whatever the outcome, the stock market will not be effected to any great extent. as would be the case were some divi-dend paying road to take the initiative. Then the fact that the United States Marshals, and even Federal troops, are liable to pounce down on any body of strikers who undertake to destroy property will prove a strong leverage in forcing the result aimed at. If successfu', report has it that the leading roads of the country will follow with a like reduction in turn, using the reduction of wages on the Wabash and the competitive advantages given it thereby as a pretext; in brief, claiming that this reduction forces them un- | line razor. When searched the stolen article willingly, to this step. They thus hope to secure a general reduction without engendering as much hot blood as would otherwise result. The straggling diagonal position of the Wabash system will make this claim very plausible, for it runs into competition with nearly every pool and traffic agreement of any magnitude in the country. It is further said that if the strike is successful and the road has to give in, the other lines are to help bay the cost of the experiment,

Fires in Elkhart County. Special to the Sentinel.

GOOMEN, Ind., March 11 .- A fire broke out in the town of Bristol, six miles from this city, Monday morning at about 9:30 o'clock. Near y one half of the business portion of the town was consumed, including five store rooms, three barns and eight or nine dwellings. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000, partially insured. The fire originated in Mr. Ward's store room, caused by a defective flue.

The Postoffice, general store and contents at Charm, seven miles east of here, burned Monday evening. Loss, 8600; fully insured. It is claimed the building was set on fire.

Another So-Called Miracle.

MONTREAL, March 11 .- A story is being circulated in this city relative to a miracle, which is said to have taken place in Actonville. Some days ago a man while threshing grain, swore very badly. On some bystanders reproaching him, he replied, "If there is a God, let him punish me." He was at once seized with paralysis and fixed in the position in which he stood, not only so, but he organs to a sound, healthy condition. This became rooted to the ground, and could not | Prickly Ash Bitters will do. It removes the be removed. The neighbors had to cover ! cause and restores health.

bim with rugs to prevent his being frozen, and although they offered him food, he could not take it. Mgr. Fabre has gone to the place, presumably to try and release him.

Session of the Senate.

Washington, March 11 .- The "backbone" resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck was laid before the Senate as unfinished business.

Mr. Van Wyck said the Senator from Colorado (Teller) had gone to New York to be absent a day or two, and asked that action upon the resolution be deferred until Friday. Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution and asked that it lie upon the table for the present:

action as each may deem necessary to prevent any sale by the Atlantic and Gulf West India Transit Company, or by any company or person claiming under them, of the lands described in the act approved May 17, 1876, entitled an act for pranting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Florida or Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said States, so far as the same be within the line with said railroads between Waldo and Tampa Bay, Florida, until Congress shall have authorized the same.

Mr. Allison moved the Senate adjourn. Mr. Morrill said he had heard very indirectly that there would be a communication from the Fxecutive. Mr. Allison was glad the Senator from

Vermont was able to speak for the Execu-

tive, and withdrew his motion. After the larse of twenty minutes Secremessages in writing.

The Senate went into Executive session, and five minutes later adjourned.

Nominations. Washington, March 11 .- Edward D. Clark, of Mississippi, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Sidney D. Jackman, United States Marshal of the Western District of Texas.

Seymour's Budget of News.

Special to the Sentine: SEYMOUR, Ind., March 11 .- Robert M. Moore has just purchased thirty-one acres of land adjoining the city on the west, of Jadriving park, which he will make one of the

knows what he is about. James Sitzler and John Reddinger have cork and strainer for liq nor bottles, etc. The

shop at Shields, seven miles west of here, was blows off the other night, and the building is a complete wreck.

Several families who emigrated from this county to Kansas some eight years ago, returned last night. They say they much prefer the "soil and liberties enjoyed here

The Backbone Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- In accordance with Secretary Teller's order, dated March 3, the Commissioner of the General Land Office issued three patents to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company for 668,287 acres of land, known as the Backbone Grant, and they were delivered to William H. Barnum by direction of John F. Dillon, attorney for the railroad company. Although Secretary Teller issued patents for 679,287 acres of land, the company, under its grant, claimed 1,000,000 acres. Yesterday, Secretary Lamar issued the following order to the Commissioner of Land Office:

March 10, 1885,—You are hereby directed to sus-pend all proceedings relative to patenting lands to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, In addition to the lands already patented the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company has lists covering 336,706 acres, which, under this last order, can not be patented until

the Secretary takes further action. Secretary Lamar says his reason for suspending action in the matter, was to obtain an opportunity to examine fully into the merits of the company's claims.

Excited Markets in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.-Under a report of heavy buying for foreign houses, accompanied by a sharp decline in English consols, there has been an incentive to make trading in cereals and provisions extraordinarily active all morning. The great interest, as usual, centers in wheat, where the transactions have been very large in volume. May wheat, which closed at 81%c last night, opened at 82c, rose to 82%c, fell back to 8234c, advanced to 8234c. It rested there for a few moments, but another reported decline in consols, rose rapidly to 831/c. May corn has advanced to 43c, May oats to 31%c, May pork to \$12 92%, May lard \$7 10.

Columbus Notes.

Special to the Sentinel.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 11.-Mr. Lewis Es. sex, ex-Commissioner of this county, died at his home in Haw Creek Township, aged seventy-two years. Deceased was stricken with paralysis some two months ago, and did not rally afterward.

A tough, who refused to give his name, but said his home was in Indianapolis, was i is browned delicately. arrested here yesterday for the larceny of a was found in his pocket. He showed fight, but was conquered with a mace.

Losses by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11 .- Fire in J. D. Gill's art store building this morning did great damage, mainly by smoke. The loss is \$50,000, of which \$40,000 will fall on Gill, whose entire stock of pictures, books, rich paintings, statuary and bricabrac, was badly injured. Smoke injured the art gallery, where scores of artists' painting of great value hung, but the damage there can not now be estimated.

Any housekeeper can prove the honesty of her grocer or his butter, by melting it. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melt oleomargarine and the oil smells like in colors. The recipes are selected with tallow and looks like tallow, and a soum rises to the surface. Butterine is a mixture of dairy butter and fats. Melt that and the butter oil will rise to the top. Pour this off and you will find the fats at the bottom, whitish in color and giving off a disagreeable smell.

Habitual constination is not only one of the most unpleasant, but at the same time one of the most injurious conditions of the human system, and is but a forerunner of disease, unless removed. This is usually accon plished by the use of purgatives, which for the time afford relief, but after their immediate effects have passed they leave the system in a worse state than before. To effect a cure it is necessary that the remedy used should be one that not only by its cathartic effects relieves the bowels but at the same time acts as a tonic, so as to restore the

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

The Quaint and Con ous Announcements of the Event. Baltimore Sun.1

The dedication of the National Monument to Washington, eighty-five years after his death, renews the special interest in the first announcement of his death. The following reports, made by the newspapers of Alexandria, Georgetown and Baltimore during the week succeeding his death, will be read with interest at this time.

The Alexandria Times and District of Colembia Advertiser, of Friday, December 20 1799, of which one-balf sheet is all that is known to be in existence, thus announced Washington's death and funeral. "The ef-Resolved. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General of the United States be, and hereby are directed, respectively, to take such conceived than expressed. At last a generfect of the sudden news of his death upon disorder, wildness and consternspervaded the town. The

appeared an illusory dream, as raving of a sickly imagaina-But these impressions soon gave place to sensations of the most poignant sorrow and extreme regret. On Monday and Wednesday the stores were all closed and all business suspended, as if each family had lost a father. From the time of his death to the time of his interment the bells continued to toll, the shipping in the harbor wore their colors half mast high, and every public expression of grief was observed. On Wednesday the inhabitants of the town, of the county and adjacent parts of Maryland proceeded to Mount Vertery Pruden appeared and delivered sundry | non to perform the last offices to the body of their illustrious neighbor. All the military within a considerable distance and three Masonic lodges were present. The concourse of reople was immense. Till the time of interment the corpse was placed on the portico fronting the river, that every citizen might have an opportunity of taking a last-

ing farewell of the departed benefactor." A letter from Alexandria, dated December 15, communicated the intelligence to Baltimore thus: "I mention to you the truly melancholy event of the death of our much loved General George Washington. He made his exit last night between the hours of 11 and 12, after a short, but painful illness of twenty-three hours. The disorder of which he died is called by some the crupe, by others, an inflammatory quinsey, a disorder lately so mortal among the children of this place, and, I believe, not until this year known to attack persons of the age of maturity. My information I have from Dr. lick, who was called in at a late hour. Alexandria is making arrangements to show its bigh esteem for him. We are all to close our houses and act as we should do if one of our family had departed. The bells are to toll daily until he is buried."

The Georgetown Centinel of Liberty, a semi-weekly, in its issue of December 17, 1799, thus announces Washington's death: "It is our painful duty first to announce to the country and the world the death of General George Washington. This mournful event occurred on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock. On the preceding night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection of the throat, which in less than twenty-tour hours put a period to his life If a long life devoted to the most important public services; if the most eminent usefulness, true greatness and consummate glory; if being an honor to our race and a model to future ages; if all these could rationally suppress our grief, never perhaps ought we to mourn so little. But as they are the most powerful motives to gratitude, attachment and veneration for the living, and of sorrow at their departure, never ought America and the world to mourn more than on this melancholy oe-

On the 20th the Centinel reports the funeral "of the Father of His Country and the Friend of Man" as follows: "A multitude of persons for many miles around assembled at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion; but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more. The great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but, ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness thus to mortal eyes fallen! Yes, fallen! fallen! In the long and lofty portico where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit wich lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country took an impressive and farewell view."

After reporting the funeral ceremonies, the Centinel concludes: "The sun was now setting. Alas! the sun of glory was set forever. No, the name of Washington, the American President and General, will triumph over death-the unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate future ages."

Lemon Cream .- This is a nice dessert and is made by removing the skin from four lemons; put this peel into twelve tablespoonspoonfuls of water and let it lie there while you squeeze the juice over eight ounces of powdered sugar; beat the yelks of eight eggs, anp to them add the water with the peel in it; strain this through a coarse muslin; put this in a sauce pan or in a basin, and set it in bot water above a brisk fire; stir it until it is thick, pour it out into custard cups; beauthe whites of the eggs stiff, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, cover the top of the custard with the meringue, set all the cups in a deep dripping-pan, and set this on the grate in the oven until the meringue

"Hope for a season bids the world farewell" when a man finds himself in the relentless grasp of neuralgia, but he smiles and takes heart and courage when his wife brings a bottle of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

Sheep often go into a decline only because their toes have grown out so long that it becomes painful for them to stand, and they will lie around so much that the others will eat the food away from them.

Something New.

We are under obligations to the Hunter Sifter Manufacturing Company, of Cincin-nati, for a volume of the Hunter Sifter Cook Book, just out. It is a volume of 285 pages. beautifully printed on good, heavy paper, elegantly bound in fine cloth and embossed great care and tried by experienced housekeepers. It is the peer of any cook book published. This firm manufactures kitchen specialties, one of which, the Hunter Sifter, is probably the most popular utensil ever invented. There are millions of them in use. The Cyclone Egg-Beater is another. Their latest, however, is the Safety Odorless Hollow-Ware, which bids fair to rival the Sifter. Their goods are introduced by agents, and they want an agent in every county in the United States. We would advise some of our readers who are out of employment to write for circulars and secure an agency. Their agents are making \$2 to \$6 per day. which is a salary not easily obtained these hard times.

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEP-SIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affec-tion of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw," MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

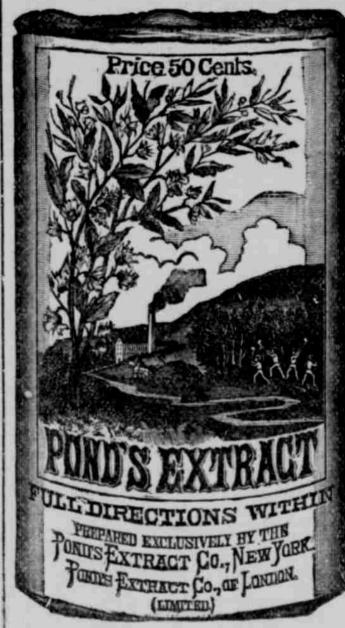
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A CHILD!

TALBOTTON, Ga., Sept. 12, 1884.-My little son, now seven years old, broke out when a babe three weeks with what the doctors called eczema, beginweeks with what the doctors called eczema, beginning on the bead and gradually spreading over his whole body. He was treated for five years or more by various physicians without relief, and the little boy's health was completely broken down. About a year ago I was induced to use on him Ewift's Specific, and two bottles cured him sound and well, and there has been no sign of a retun of the disease.

F. O. HOLMES.

Poisoned by a Nurse.

Some eight years ago I was ineculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little child lingered along until it was about two years old. when its little life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I have suffered untold misery. I was cov-ered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. No lan-guage can express my feelings of woe during these long six years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but to no purpose. The Mercury and Potash seemed to add ruel to the awful flame which was devouring me. About three months ago I was advised to try

and spent so much for medical treatment that we were too poor to buy. Oh! the agony of that mo nent! Health and happiness within your reach, but too poor to grasp it. I applied, however, to those who were able and willing to help me, and I have taken Swift's Specific, and am now sound and well once more. Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, and is the greatest blessing of the age.

Mrs. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

A Druggist for Twenty-five Years.

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 8, 1884.—I am an old pharmacist, and have had to do largely with blood diseases for over twenty-five years. I have dealt in all kinds of blood purifiers, and do not hesitate to say that Swift's Specific is the best, and has given more general satisfaction than any other I have ever handled. Last year a young student came to my store emaciated and covered with sores. I recommended S. S. S. He took only three bottles, and the sores disappeared, his throat healed up and his skin cleared off. His flesh was smooth and fresh as that of a child, and he has gained ten pounds. I scarcely knew him when he returned after an absence of several weeks. He claimed to be renewed in flesh and spirits. A number of other cases less malignant have come under my observation, and all with the best re sults. Swift's Specific is an excellent tonic, and as an antidote for malaria has no superior. Many ladies are using it as a tonic for general debility, and find it the most satisfactory one ever used. I have been dealing in Swift's Specific for five years or more, and am satisfied that I do not place too high an estimate upon its merits.

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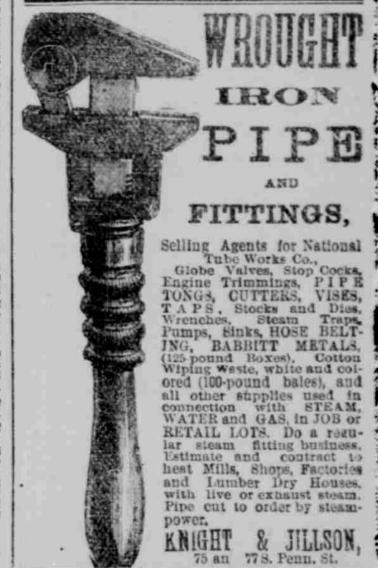
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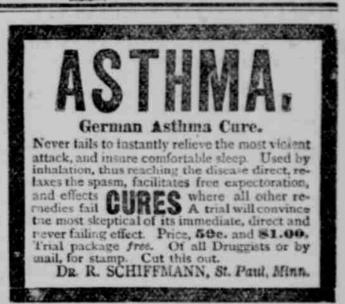
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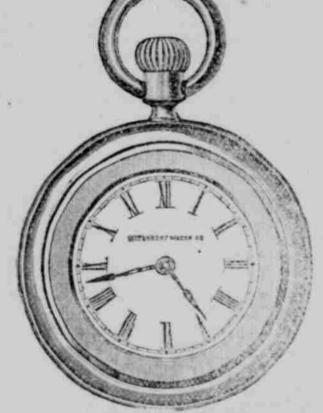
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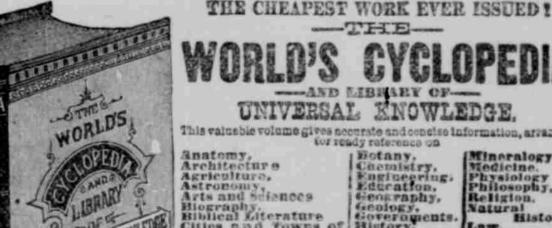
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